UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/396
18 September 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Item 86 of the provisional agenda*

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF ANGOLA

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 2	2
II.	ASSISTANCE FOR THE ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF ANGOLA	3 - 41	2
	A. Assistance by entities of the United Nations system	3 - 27	2
	B. Assistance by other donors	28 - 41	8
III.	SPECIAL RELIEF PROGRAMME FOR ANGOLA	42 - 54	14

* A/46/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 45/233 of 21 December 1990 on international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola, the General Assembly, inter alia:

(a) Appealed to the international community to render the financial, material and technical assistance necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Angola;

(b) Requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the United Nations system and the international community, with a view to obtaining increased support for the economic rehabilitation of Angola;

(c) Welcomed the decision of the Government of Angola to organize, in 1991, a round-table conference of donors for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Angola, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, the African Development Bank, the Government of Portugal and other interested countries;

(d) Requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution.

2. In addition to assistance for economic rehabilitation, emergency aid was provided to Angola under the Special Relief Programme for Angola launched in November 1990 to meet urgent humanitarian needs in those provinces most severely affected by drought and civil conflict. The present report covers both types of assistance.

II. ASSISTANCE FOR THE ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF ANGOLA

A. Assistance by entities of the United Nations system

3. By a letter dated 4 March 1991, the Secretary-General requested relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide information on activities undertaken in compliance with Assembly resolution 45/233. Their responses, including information on activities under the Special Relief Programme for Angola, are summarized below.

1. United Nations Development Programme

4. At the request of the Angolan Ministry of Planning, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has assumed leadership in the preparation and organization of the round-table conference referred to in Assembly resolution 45/233. UNDP is assisting the Government in preparing the documentation for the conference under the project ANG/89/018 - "Support to macroeconomic management", which provides assistance to the Ministry of Planning in the elaboration of the macroeconomic framework for the economic rehabilitation programme. The date for the conference will be announced in due course.

5. In the meantime, UNDP is providing support to Angola's economic and financial reform programme through the following IPF-funded projects:

(a) ANG/90/005 - "Financial systems development", aimed at strengthening and adapting Angola's major financial institutions to enable them to operate more effectively in a changing macroeconomic framework;

(b) ANG/89/009 - "Strengthening of the national statistical system", which aims at strengthening the National Statistical Institute to enable it to carry out its role as central coordinating agency for statistical data collection;

(c) ANG/89/015 - "Support to the southern reconstruction programme - Phase II", which provides support to the provincial authorities in the implementation of socio-economic rehabilitation programmes and assistance to displaced persons;

(d) ANG/90/501 - "Strengthening public sector economic and administrative performance", which is intended to assist Angolan officials in understanding and utilizing basic concepts and techniques in public management and capacity-building necessary for implementing the Government's economic and administrative reform policies. A specific component of the project concerns management support for the Office for Reorganizing the Public Sector under the Minister of Planning. This office was a sponsor, with UNDP, of the first national seminar on the private sector, held in Luanda on 10-11 June 1991;

(e) ANG/89/011 - "Establishment of a foreign investment unit", which aims to improve the Government's institutional, management and technical capacities for the promotion, evaluation, negotiation and monitoring of foreign investment projects.

6. UNDP is also contributing significantly, through projects of the second country programme in the agricultural and industrial sectors, to the current efforts of the Government to reverse the economic and social decline resulting from insecurity and drought in a large part of the country and from fluctuations in crude oil prices.

7. Finally, UNDP has contributed over $US 4.3 million for administrative support, staff and equipment for the implementation of the Special Relief Programme for Angola (see chap. III below). The resident coordinator was designated United Nations Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations in Angola. UNDP also sponsored a project under which 25 United Nations volunteers will be fielded to rural areas to provide urgently needed medical services.

2. Economic Commission for Africa

8. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has undertaken or is undertaking the following pertinent activities:

(a) Advisory mission (2-16 June 1990) to assist the Angolan Government in formulating long-term strategies for combating desertification and the effects of drought;

(b) Assistance to the Angolan Drought Commission in organizing and servicing a national forum on drought to be held in Lobito from 3 to 6 October 1990;

(c) Ongoing regional advisory services to assist the Angolan Government in preparing project documents for funding census data analysis;

(d) Ongoing assistance in assessing Government efforts to implement recommendations of the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action for African Population and Self-Reliant Development 1/ to place population at the centre of development planning strategies;

(e) Advisory missions in 1990 and 1991 on renewable energy resources issues, Angolan Ministry of Energy and Petroleum;

(f) Involvement of Angola in human resources workshops and national coordinating committees on the Second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade and the Pan-African Telecommunications Union (PANAFTEL) Coordinating Committee;

(g) Assistance by the ECA Statistics Division to the Angolan Government in cartography;

(h) Inclusion of Angola in ECA reports on surveys of social and economic conditions in African countries.

3. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator

9. In February 1990, a relief coordination officer from the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) participated in a joint Government/United Nations inter-agency mission to assess priority emergency requirements as a base for mobilizing international assistance.

10. Another UNDRO officer visited Luanda at the same time to discuss a computerization project with the Unit for Technical Assistance - Emergency (UTA-E), the Government's focal point for monitoring emergency relief

---

1/ See E/ECA/CM.10/14, annex.

operations. As a result, the Government and UNDRO agreed to establish a computerized information system for contributions.

11. At the end of July 1990, UNDRO provided the Unit with computer equipment. In addition, UNDRO dispatched a computer specialist in September to develop the contributions' data management software and to train the local staff. Through this project, which was completed at the end of 1990, the Unit established a reporting system to tally and monitor pledges on a regular basis.

12. Following the recommendations of the above-mentioned joint mission, UNDRO sent a logistics expert to Luanda in July 1990 for a 10-month assignment with the United Nations emergency working group. The expert provided technical assistance to the Angolan Government relief agencies, the United Nations and non-governmental organizations.

4. World Food Programme

13. The World Food Programme (WFP) provides assistance to a multi-purpose project for the reactivation of the economy of southern Angola through increased production of food and industrial goods, development of skills and reconstruction and maintenance of physical infrastructure. Food assistance is foreseen in the fields of fisheries, vessel repair and maintenance, temporary settlement of displaced families, boarding schools, training, well construction, construction of classrooms and reforestation. The total cost to WFP is $US 9.4 million.

14. In the social sector, WFP is contributing with a project to assist orphanages and day-care centres. Food aid is provided with the objectives of enabling the State Secretariat for Social Affairs (SEAS) to offer a balanced diet to orphans in its care, providing budgetary support to SEAS in order to help strengthen orphanages and kindergartens and releasing women to work in urban areas. The total cost to WFP is $US 8.7 million.

15. Within the framework of the Special Relief Programme for Angola, SRPA, WFP plays the lead coordinating role for the assessment, mobilization, delivery and distribution of both emergency food aid and logistical infrastructure inputs. WFP's own commitments to the programme amount to about 31,000 metric tons of food, to be distributed to 347,000 vulnerable group women and children and 375,000 displaced persons, at a total cost of $US 19,224,000, including internal transportation, handling and distribution costs.

5. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

16. The Technical Cooperation Programme of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has been instrumental in responding to the urgent and unprogrammed needs of the Government in several critical areas. It has also helped the country in developing its capacity to implement projects properly through training; policy, programme and project formulation; advisory services; investment promotion; and support to development.

17. At present, however, the major assistance of FAO is provided through the execution of development projects funded by UNDP and by donors under the Government Cooperative Programme (trust funds).

18. With UNDP funding, FAO is carrying out projects amounting to $US 7.1 million in the following areas: support to veterinary laboratories; anti-desertification; strengthening of the statistics unit; assistance to the Kikuxi Centre; and an extension programme for rural development. Under Trust Fund financing, there is a project entitled "Early warning system" at a cost of $US 7.1 million. FAO is financing, through its Technical Cooperation Programme, the projects "Strengthening of the Forestry Department" and "Preparatory assistance for the establishment of the Food Security Department" for a total of $US 510,000.

6. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

19. An agreement was signed in September 1990 for a UNDP-financed project for multidisciplinary training of nationals to help meet the critical need for skilled and educated personnel for the country's socio-economic development. Under this project, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) will provide fellowships, study tours and expert advisory services and will organize technical workshops. UNESCO is also providing assistance through a UNDP-financed project on educational planning and a project on population education in schools financed by the United Nations Population Fund. A project proposal on curriculum development is under evaluation.

7. World Bank

20. Angola became a member of the World Bank in 1989. Although the Government announced an ambiguous programme of economic and financial restructuring in 1987, implementation has been seriously hampered by the Government's limited ability to carry out macroeconomic reforms. Thus, the Bank's main objective at this stage is to help the Government build up its analytical capacity and strengthen policy formulation. The Bank's first credit to Angola, in support of an economic management capacity-building project, is at an advanced stage of preparation. It is designed to strengthen the Government's capacity to formulate and implement sound economic policies and investment projects.

21. Angola's economy has been characterized by a disruptive and costly 15-year long civil war which imposed heavy demands on available human and financial resources. With the peace process under way (see para. 48), the Government intends to design and implement a reconstruction programme involving major investments in infrastructure, rehabilitation and related measures to stimulate a rapid recovery in production. The Bank views the proposed project (which includes components of public sector management and

programming, trade liberalization, wage and price policies, agricultural policies, project analyses, human resource development) as the first in a series of capacity-building operations which would bolster the economic reform process and postwar reconstruction.

8. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

22. Under project DP/ANG/017 (Redimension programme for the Angolan enterprises), 10 industrial enterprises have been selected for rehabilitation as a pilot programme, and a master plan for rehabilitation has been prepared with assistance from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The financing of project US/ANG/91/020, providing assistance to the Angolan Government in the preparation of tenders for the rehabilitation and operation of a major building and construction materials enterprise, is being negotiated with donors.

23. Assistance is also being provided in the formulation of a medium- and long-term industrial strategy. In the preparatory phase, a macroeconomic analysis of the industrial sector has been made on the basis of which the Government has created an institute for industrial development and an institute for small- and medium-scale industries. Later stages of the programme will involve large-scale assistance in close coordination with a project on macroeconomic planning being executed by the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat. Assistance to the Angolan Industrial Association, an institution directly involved in the rehabilitation programme, is scheduled to start shortly.

24. In the final stages of a baking industry project launched in 1988, assistance is envisaged for the rehabilitation of a sugar mill, the establishment of an effluent plant and the rehabilitation of 25 bakeries in Luanda.

9. International Civil Aviation Organization

25. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is executing a preparatory assistance project to examine the immediate and long-term technical cooperation needs of the national civil aviation authority of Angola. A list of priority rehabilitation projects and related terms of reference will be established to facilitate feasibility studies. A draft project document will be prepared for strengthening of the Angolan civil aviation authority in order to provide safe, reliable and economical air transport services, both domestic and international.

10. International Fund for Agricultural Development

26. In 1990 the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) granted a loan equivalent to $US 7.19 million as partial financing for a project designed to raise smallholder food production and income. The main components of the project include strengthening of grass-roots institutions, development of extension services, establishment of applied research capabilities and training capacity, the provision of agricultural implements and inputs and support to small-scale rural enterprises and village initiatives.

27. In addition, a general identification mission is scheduled to visit Angola around September 1991 to identify investment possibilities for potential IFAD financing.

B. Assistance by other donors

28. By a note verbale dated 4 March 1991, the Secretary-General requested Member States and other donors to provide information concerning the nature and extent of assistance provided to Angola under the terms of General Assembly resolution 45/233. The responses received, including information on contributions to the Special Relief Programme for Angola, are summarized below.

1. Australia

29. In fiscal year 1988/89 Australia contributed $A 250,000 to the integrated water and sanitation project in the southwest region carried out by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). In 1989/90 Australia contributed $A 550,000 to the UNICEF rural water supply project in Huila and Cunene provinces and $A 200,000 for the Australia-Angola training programme in English language and secretarial studies, managed by the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC). All expenditures in the three subsequent fiscal years will be devoted to the latter programme, amounting to $A 300,000 in 1990/91 and to $A 350,000 for each of the fiscal years 1991/92 and 1992/93.

2. Germany

30. Within the framework of bilateral food aid for Angola, Germany has provided 14,491 tons of wheat through WFP and several non-governmental organizations. Germany's food aid programme for 1991 envisages delivery of 7,500 tons of wheat. In addition, Germany has provided 70 trucks for the transportation of food aid. Germany plans also to deliver beans, oil, milk powder, dried fish and sugar worth DM 1.6 million in 1991. For 1990 and 1991, 16 scholarships have been offered to Angola.

3. Italy

31. In 1990 the Government of Italy allocated 8.15 billion lira for emergency food and relief aid to Angola. For 1991 the Government has allocated 3 billion lira to the Special Relief Programme for Angola and another 1 billion lira to FAO for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers and small agricultural tools.

4. Japan

32. In fiscal year 1988 Japan provided 104 million yen in emergency assistance to Angola.

5. Nigeria

33. Nigeria provided relief materials worth $US 250,000 for the victims of drought in central and southern Angola.

6. Norway

34. Norway's bilateral assistance to Angola in 1990 amounted to NKr 45.5 million (including humanitarian assistance), consisting mainly of technical assistance to the petroleum sector. For 1991 NKr 7 million is earmarked for bilateral assistance to Angola; this amount does not include humanitarian assistance, which is granted on a separate basis during the year and thus does not appear in the budget.

35. Humanitarian assistance for 1990 consisted of NKr 1 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), NKr 1 million to the International League of the Red Cross and NKr 500,000 to CARITAS Norway, all for aid to victims of drought and conflict; NKr to Norwegian People's Aid for the building of a cholera hospital; NKr 400,000 to the World Health Organization (WHO) for emergency assistance management; and, in the framework of the Special Relief Programme for Angola, NKr 600,000 for the UNDP emergency unit, NKr 500,000 to WFP for the purchase of rubbhalls and NKr 500,000 to UNICEF for the purchase of satellite and communications equipment.

36. As humanitarian assistance in 1991, the Norwegian Government has granted NKr 500,000 to Norwegian Church Aid, NKr 2.5 million to Norwegian People's Aid and NKr 500,000 to ICRC for the victims of drought and conflict in Angola.

7. Spain

37. Spain has provided the following bilateral assistance to Angola:

Cooperation projects

Opthalmological centre

The purpose of this project was to set up a centre for the training of technicians and doctors specializing in opthalmology. The centre would also serve as a referral centre for specialized assistance. The cost of building and equipping the centre was 125 million pesetas and the centre has been operational since September 1990. The cost of maintaining it, estimated at a further 100 million pesetas for the next two years, will be covered by the Institute for Development Cooperation (IDC), counterpart funding and Angolan inputs.

Funda project

An experimental agricultural project begun in 1989 and now on the point of achieving its initial objectives, namely, rehabilitation of the infrastructure of a farm, basically drainage and irrigation. The cost so far has been 170 million pesetas. Funds have been pledged for putting the farm into operation, in conjunction with a training and settlement programme. The corresponding project will be considered at the next meeting of the Spanish/Angolan Mixed Commission for Technical Cooperation.

Spanish Cooperation Housing Complex

Construction and furnishing of a housing complex for cooperation workers in Luanda. The envisaged cost is 200 million pesetas and completion of the complex is expected this year.

Study/inventory of an electricity grid in three Angolan cities

The purpose of this project is to evaluate the action needed to provide electric power to the cities of Tombua, Lubango and Namibe, at a cost of 30 million pesetas.

Lobito railway corridor

As part of the sectoral development plans drawn up by the Southern African Development Cooperation Conference (SADCC), IDC is financing part of the Benguela railway rehabilitation plan, carrying out three projects:

R-M-1: Human resources development plan.
R-OP-1: Rolling stock operating plan.
R-M-3: Assistance for railway training.

The first two projects are already operational, at a cost of 100 million pesetas.

Technical assistance

Year	Studies on	Millions of pesetas
1990	Expansion of Angola Hotel	10
	Viability of hotel school	5
	Establishment of National University for Distance Education	1.2
	Economic studies plan	1.2
	Viability of setting up an institute for renewable sources of energy	5.4
	Port of Luanda	6
	Total	28.8
1991*	Bibliographic needs, Luanda University	2
	Bibliographic materials for the National Electricity Company of Angola	1.5
	Reorganization of tourism sector	10
	Total	13.5

Scholarships

1989-1990	36 scholarship/months
1990-1991	157 scholarship/months
1991-1992*	300 scholarship/months

Material assistance

Aimed at the transport sector, basically Pegaso trucks.

1989	200 million pesetas
1990	225 million pesetas
1991	175 million pesetas

Food aid

1983-1989	2,000 tons of grain
1989-1992	3,000 tons of grain

---

* Projected.

Emergency aid

1989 - 1,290 kg of medicines were sent to combat the cholera epidemic.

1990 - Angola received 1,100 tons of wheat flour as supplementary aid for foodstuffs for persons displaced by the civil war, basically in southern Angola.

Grants to non-governmental organizations

1989 - A. A. Doñana: 800,000 pesetas. Identification of a national park.

1989 - Medicus Mundi. Health care at Viana: 100 million pesetas.

1990 - A. A. Doñana: 5 million pesetas. Preparation of a project for rehabilitating Quissama National Park.

1990 - Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF): 22,272,000 pesetas. Health care in Huila and Cunene.

Credits of the Development Assistance Fund

(millions of pesetas)

1989	Casa		590
		TOTAL	590
1990	Elecnor		1 602
	Sercobe		890
	R. Vizcaino		665
		TOTAL	3 157

Participation by Spain in European Economic Community (EEC) projects:

Spanish firms to which Community projects have been awarded (VI EDF):

IP4 - Competition for the provision of storage platforms for frozen fish. 350,000 ECUs.

TUBSA - Advice to the Luanda Commissioner for Sanitation. 58,000 ECUs.

TRAGSA - Advice to the Planning Office of the Ministry of Agriculture for the preparation of the Indicative Plan with regard to the agricultural sector for Lomé IV. 667,240 ECUs.

Community co-financing for non-governmental organizations:

1990 co-financing of DG VIII of EEC in the amount of 1 million ECUs for MSF.

Summary of funds pledged (in millions of pesetas)

Expenditure	Budget line	1990	1991	Total
Projects	226	499	281	780
Technical assistance	226	28.8	36	64.8
Scholarships	481	13	25*	38
Material assistance	794	225	175	400
Food aid	494	90	90	180
Non-governmental organizations	SECIPI	27	50*	77
		882.8	657	1 539.8

* Projected.

8. Turkey

38. Within the context of Turkey's contribution to the Africa Fund of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, $US 100,000 was allocated for aid to Angola and other front-line States. In accordance with the request of the recipients, this contribution will be used for educational programmes.

9. Commission of the European Communities

39. The first financial protocol of the Fourth Lomé Convention provides for a minimum of 115 million ECU in support to Angola during the period 1990-1995 as a national indicative programme. Under the Third Lomé Convention indicative programme, 13 million ECU was recently allocated for sanitation and refuse collection in Luanda, while other projects, such as rehabilitation of the Boavida Hospital and a programme of import support, remained in effect.

40. Humanitarian and relief assistance were important in the past given the continued destabilization. The Commission is hopeful, however, that the recent peace agreement (see para. 48) will make it possible to reduce this assistance in the future. The European Community is supporting the operations of both ICRC and the Special Relief Programme for Angola. Angola received in 1990 some 5.7 million ECU under the special budget for combating

destabilization in southern Africa and further amounts for refugees and displaced persons: 745,000 ECU for the Quipungo agriculture project in Huila Province, and some 1 million ECU for medical relief. Emergency aid since the beginning of 1990 totals 7.3 million ECU. The prospects for peace in 1991 have opened the possibility of the Community sponsoring a concerted action programme to boost post-war recovery.

41. Food aid has been provided in 1991 both for marketing and for free distribution, amounting thus far to 5,000 tons through WFP and 33,000 tons directly.

III. SPECIAL RELIEF PROGRAMME FOR ANGOLA

42. Based on the findings of a joint mission composed of representatives of the Government of Angola, the United Nations and non-governmental organizations, formed in February 1990 to investigate the extent of Angola's prolonged drought, the Government requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations for urgent assistance for populations deemed to be most at risk of imminent starvation. In response to that request, an appeal was launched in May 1990 for emergency relief interventions in the central and southern parts of the country. Although the appeal led to some expansion of ongoing relief activities, the continued limited access to many parts of the country prevented relief efforts from reaching many of those in greatest need.

43. In an attempt to respond effectively to the situation, the Secretary-General sent a high-level United Nations mission to Angola in August 1990 to discuss with the Government ways and means by which existing emergency relief activities could be expanded to cover all affected provinces, including those which were contested or outside Government control. At meetings between the mission and the President of Angola and other leading officials, the Government gave its support to the provision and expansion of urgent humanitarian assistance to all civilians in need.

44. Basic principles to govern the Special Relief Programme for Angola were established, the central one being that humanitarian assistance must at all times be neutral. The Government agreed that all possible routes for the movement of emergency assistance into areas inaccessible due to conflict would be explored and that contact between the United Nations and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) would be established to facilitate the safe passage of relief personnel and humanitarian supplies. It was further agreed that in areas of conflict, such supplies would be carried by relief convoys flying the United Nations flag. The programme and its principles were fully endorsed by UNITA.

45. On 9 November 1991, the Secretary-General issued an appeal for $US 104 million in international assistance to enable the United Nations system to launch the Special Relief Programme for Angola. The Programme was designed to alleviate the acute suffering of 1.9 million people threatened by famine in nine provinces as a result of the prolonged drought and civil conflict.

46. In order to meet the urgent needs of those people deemed to be most at risk, the appeal included:

(a) 109,000 metric tons of food aid valued at almost $US 26 million, including external transport;

(b) Approximately $US 4 million for medicines and vaccines to stop the spread of contagious diseases and protect children and women of child-bearing age against the most common killer diseases;

(c) $US 11 million for seeds, shelter and survival items, such as tents, blankets and plastic sheeting, for the many thousands of families who had been displaced by war and drought; and

(d) $US 2 million for urgent water projects.

47. While the Programme plan of operations recognized that significant use of airlifting would be necessary, efforts would be made to make maximum use of road and rail routes to reduce expenditure. Substantial funds were thus required for urgent rehabilitation of railways and road routes.

48. The initial response from the international community to the 9 November 1990 appeal was slow but began to pick up in December following the successful launching of the first two convoys. Unfortunately, on 21 December 1990, it was necessary to suspend Programme activities. On 11 March 1991, a joint communiqué by the Government of Angola and the United Nations stated that the Government had agreed to the resumption of the Programme. The Secretary-General issued a renewed appeal for the Programme on 28 March 1991, extending its frame of reference by approximately three additional months to the end of June.

49. The cumulative donations pledged for the Programme as of 30 June 1991 can be summarized as follows:

Sector	Requested	Pledged
Food aid	108 790 tons	107 787 tons a/
Logistics	$US 50 532 350	$US 38 400 000 b/
Non-food aid	$US 27 065 200	$US 15 233 644

---

a/ Includes 31,000 tons loaned by WFP, which must be repaid from later donations.

b/ Includes $US 13 million loaned by WFP, which must be repaid from later donations.

50. The contributors to the Programme include Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Mauritius, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Japan, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zimbabwe and the European Community, as well as a number of agencies of the United Nations system and national and international non-governmental organizations.

51. Notwithstanding the many problems faced in the implementation of the Programme, emergency relief supplies have been delivered to populations in great need. Over 6,000 tons of food have been supplied to populations displaced or affected by conflict, 3,600 agricultural kits have been distributed to provide farmers with the means to restart their own food production and essential drug kits have been supplied, along with vaccination programmes, to protect women and children against common killer diseases. Blankets, clothing, tents, water containers and water purification tablets have been distributed in the provinces of Benguela, Huila, Huambo, Kwanza Sul, Kuando Kubango, Bie, Moxico, Cunene and Namibe.

52. Although it is too early to evaluate the impact of Programme deliveries and assistance or to specify exact numbers of beneficiaries, the Programme has undoubtedly brought tangible benefits to many civilians.

53. On 1 May 1991, the Government of Angola and UNITA signed a peace accord providing for a cease-fire to take effect on 31 May, the formation of a joint political-military commission and the holding of multi-party general elections between September and November 1992. In view of this development, the United Nations system has entered into discussions with the Angolan authorities on questions relating to relief operations in the immediate post-cease-fire period. It has been proposed, for an initial transition period of 6 to 12 months, to continue the emergency relief programme and expand its scope to cover those in need in all parts of the country. The programme would need to make provision for people affected by conflict and drought as well as the return of refugees, resettlement of displaced persons and reintegration of demobilized combatants. It would also aim to assist the Government in strengthening its own capacity to carry out emergency and related programmes. Following agreement on the form and modalities of the expanded programme, a new appeal will be issued for contributions from the international community.

54. In the meantime, Programme activities have continued. The cessation of hostilities and the start of mine-clearing activities have opened access to populations which previously were inaccessible due to security constraints. Although some movements of displaced persons and spontaneous refugee returns have been recorded, most people in these categories will require organized assistance to return to their homes.